

The Calgary Weekly Herald.

VOL. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 188.

NO. 58

Week's News.

POPULAR SIR CHARLES

He is Greeted Enthusiastically by the Government Members.

Northwest Members.

The Minister of the Interior is Entertained About a Grain Inspector.

McTavish Drops Out.

The C. P. R. Have Accepted the Resignation of their Land Commissioner.

BLOWN UP.

The Steamboat Julia Blown up and Burned to the Water's Edge.

Still They Go.

Fire is After John Chinaman this Time.

AUSTRALIA.

Wants Connection With British Columbia.

The Avalanche

Plays a Sad Part in Northern Italy—25 Lives Lost.

Hon. Mr. MacKenzie.

MANITOBA.

DISQUALIFIED DOUGLASSITES. Emerson, Feb. 29—Judge Ardagh has given judgment in the municipal election cases, disqualifying all the Aldermen who are Douglassites. This is a victory for the Burnham faction.

CHAGRINED AT THE GRITS.

Birtle, Feb. 23.—The Hon. James A. Smart is here paying the way for the Hon. Lyman Jones. Conservatives and Grits alike are much chagrined at the efforts of the Grits to foist an outsider on the people of Shoal Lake. D. W. Cumming will likely be the Conservative candidate.

RE-ELECTED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—J. M. Robinson was re-elected Grand Master of the Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

JONES' OPPONENT.

Both LaRiviere and Harrison deny positively that they are about to resign their seats in the Local Legislature. Treasurer Jones' opponent in Shoal Lake will be D. W. Cumming, a banker.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—Dr. Harrison has been called to California by the sickness of his sister. Greenway says the dissolution in the Manitoba Legislature will take place in three months.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Holmfeld, Man., Feb. 27.—The house of Thomas Foster, jr., six miles west of here, was burned on Friday morning. Mr. Foster perished in the flames.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—The Third Annual Dinner of the Winnipeg Typographical Union was held on Saturday Evening. It proved a great success. Mayor Jones, Consul Taylor and others spoke.

RAN OFF THE TRACK.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—The Pacific express ran off the track east of Port Arthur on Saturday. There were no passengers injured.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Birtle, Feb. 28.—The Liberal convention was held today. Mayor Jones has been chosen as candidate. The Conservatives are determined to defeat Jones and will hold a convention on Thursday to nominate a candidate.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

The Dominion Government have cut off the extra allowance made to the post office employees in Manitoba because of the extra cost of living. This causes a reduction of from 12 1/2 to 40 percent, or \$15,000 a year all round.

THE SHOAL LAKES.

The Liberals of Shoal Lake have nominated Mayor Jones as candidate.

ONTARIO.

SIR JOHN TO THE PENITENT FIRM. Ottawa, Feb. 25.—At the revival meeting in the Dominion church last night Sir

John Macdonald stood up to be prayed for and said he would go on to the penitential bench tonight. Hundreds will crowd the church to see the premier.

FIFTY MAJORITY.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Montague and seconded by Cavan. The Citizen says the position of the government will be strengthened by a vote of 51 as compared with last session. The Toronto Globe concedes that the Government will have a majority of fifty.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The comment throughout Canada is favorable to the Fisheries Treaty. It is felt that Canada has secured highly advantageous terms. Many who had condemned it from premature reports now speak in pleased, satisfactory terms after having read the full text. In an interview this evening Sir Alexander Gait expressed his hearty approval of the Fishery Treaty. He regards it as an exceedingly fair arrangement.

DOMINION HOUSE.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The House opened today with the usual ceremonies. There was an immense crowd present. After the speech from the throne the new members were sworn in and the House adjourned till Friday on the motion of Sir John, seconded by Sir H. Langvin. Senator Hardisty arrived today. The scene in the Senate chamber was very animated, the costumes of the ladies being particularly attractive. Lady Macdonald was not present.

DAVIN'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Davin had an interview with the Minister of the Interior this morning on Northwest matters.

SIR CHARLES GREETED.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—In the house this afternoon Sir Charles Tupper made his first appearance since re-election. He was greeted enthusiastically by the Government members. Gen. Laurier was introduced by Sir John and Tupper and was heartily welcomed.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The Fishery Question will be presented to the House at the end of the week.

VANCOUVER AND AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Woods, agent general to Australia, is here urging on the government the establishment of through steamship lines of a speedy connection between Vancouver and Australia.

NORTHWEST AFFAIRS.

Mr. McKenzie took his seat today, appearing extremely feeble. Mr. Davin interviewed the Department of the Interior regarding the appointment of a grain inspector for the Northwest. It is claimed the standard for the Northwest is higher than for Manitoba. Messrs. Ross, Scarth, Royal and Daly met Sir John on Wednesday to discuss Manitoba affairs.

THE OTTAWA REVIVALISTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Sir John was again present at the revival meeting last night. He was very penitent and at the request of Sir John, Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, the revivalists, will remain a few weeks longer.

NORTHWEST LEGISLATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—The legislature regarding the Northwest will not be of a very sweeping character. The boundaries of the constituencies will be altered in order to bring within the limits numbers of settlers not now enjoying the franchise. A little extension of the powers of the Northwest Council will be made but the number of members may be reduced. It has been impressed on the government that two more judges for the Northwest Supreme Court should be appointed, but this matter is not yet settled.

SIR CHARLES ILL.

Sir Charles Tupper is very ill.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—In the House today Montague, of Haldimand moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne; Jones seconded the motion in French. Laurier, Sir John, Cartwright and Mitchell spoke. The address was adopted.

DAVIN'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Davin interviewed the Minister of the Interior in regard to educational matters in the Northwest and received satisfactory assurances. Carting promised the same grant as last year to Agricultural Societies.

NORTHWEST GRANTS.

The government will probably grant \$5000 for a Normal School in the Northwest. Court houses at Medicine Hat, Maple Creek and Moosejaw will probably be provided.

HARDISTY SWORN.

Mr. Hardisty, Senator of the N. W. Territories, was sworn in today.

SWUNG INTO ETERNITY.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Robt. Neil, murderer of Guard John Rutledge, was hanged this morning. Mayor Howland and William Goodenham were admitted to the doomed man's cell and helped prepare him for his doom. Neil was hanged at 9:05.

QUEBEC.

DECLINED.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—The Rev. Jas. Fleck of Montreal has declined a call to the Knox church, Winnipeg.

C. P. R. INTERESTS.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—Sir Geo. Stephen says the C. P. R. interests will not be touched by any Dominion Legislation this session.

METAVISM RESIGNS.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—The directors of the C. P. R. have accepted the resignation of J. H. McLavish, Land Commissioner, and have appointed L. A. Hamilton, assistant commissioner, to succeed him.

OTHER POINTS.

NEITHER WOUNDED NOR ROBBED.

Regina, Feb. 24.—Railton, the tax collector who claimed he was robbed of \$900 between Qu'Appelle and Indian Head, has been arrested by the Mounted Police. His story as to his being wounded, robbed and left to die on the prairie is not believed.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

On and after the 1st of March registered letter postage to the United States will be reduced to two cents.

RAILTON'S STORY.

Indian Head, Feb. 25.—Railton, the tax collector, who got up the story about being robbed in order to cover up a defalcation of over \$900 was placed on trial yesterday. The evidence was strong against him.

UNITED STATES.

MADDENED MASSACHUSETTS.

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 23.—The Fisheries Treaty has been subject to much comment here today. At the merchants' exchange this morning all agreed that the rights of American fishermen had been sacrificed to the interests of Canada. Cleveland and Bayard received much adverse criticism at the hands of the fishermen, who declared that the treaty was a disgrace to all Americans.

A BAD BLAZE.

Buffalo, Feb. 25.—A great fire has occurred here this morning. Several firms were burned out. Loss \$250,000.00.

FRYE'S VIEW.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Frye says the new Fisheries Treaty will be rejected by the United States Senate.

BLAINE WON'T RUN.

New York, Feb. 27.—Blaine says under no circumstances will he permit his name to be used as a candidate for the presidency.

ON A STRIKE.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The engineers and firemen on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad went out on a strike this morning.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

South Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 28.—The steamboat Julia was blown up this morning and burned to the water's edge. Fifty passengers were on the steamer at the time of the explosion and between thirty and forty were killed. Twelve injured.

EUROPE.

THEY RATIFIED.

London, Feb. 24.—The Grand Trunk and Northern Railroad Co.'s met yesterday and ratified the fusion agreement.

TYLER AND THE C. P. R.

London, Feb. 25.—Sir Henry Tyler's friendly references to the C. P. R. at the Grand Trunk meeting are the subject of much comment. A sanguine hope was expressed that the C. P. R. will be willing to enter into a pacific agreement to meet an obvious necessity of a Grand Trunk extension west of the Sault Ste Marie.

CROWN PRINCE FAST DYING.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—The Emperor's anxiety over the condition of the Crown Prince has thrown her into a state of nervous excitement which is becoming alarming to the physicians. Rumors are rife tonight that the Crown Prince is rapidly growing worse.

MORE CELESTIALS GONE.

London, Feb. 28.—Advices from Hanoi, Tonquin, state that the public stores, a warehouse, a factory, several timber yards and 500 houses have been destroyed by fire. Ten natives and one foreigner were killed.

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Rome, Feb. 28.—The village of Valtorta in the north is buried under an avalanche. Many people have been buried in the ruins. Troops are on the scene and have taken out 23 bodies so far.

Moved.

Our popular tonsorial artist Mr. James Pavey, has removed from his old stand to the former store of Messrs. Rankin & Allan, second door east of R. & A's new store.

Taking Levels

Mr. DesBrisay, C. E., has been instructed to take levels of the Elbow in the vicinity of Dewdney bridge and forward them to Ottawa.

A New Departure.

A recent Calgary Herald contains cuts which were engraved and stereotyped in Calgary by Mr. Innes. The cuts are quite equal to those procured from the east. This is an industry which even Winnipeg cannot boast of. Verily Alberta is a progressive country. Both Mr. Innes and the Herald are to be congratulated on their enterprise. —Macleod Gazette.

The Bad Boy.

Yesterday afternoon what we would call the "buddiest" boy of the season made his appearance between the Bank of Montreal and Rankin & Allan's. The bad boy had been playing some tricks on "Jumbo" (Soules & York's St. Bernard) when the latter unceremoniously but quite coolly jerked up the b. b. by the suspenders and allowed him to fall on that part of his person the least susceptible to injury from the application of a sharp or square-toed boot. Just about this time out sailed two fashionably dressed young ladies from Rankin & Allan's, who, pitying the poor lad limping off with his hand laid on the nerveless part, asked him where he was hurt. The bad boy looking the angels square in the face, replied, "Where do you suppose a fellow would be hurt when he comes down kerplunk?" The ladies wasted no more sympathy on that boy.

Dog Registration.

If you wish your dog to enjoy the "freedom of the city" for twelve calendar months you must deposit the sum of \$2 or \$5 with him who sits at the receipt of customs, according to the gender of the canine you wish to bear this badge of honour, inscribed with a pen of iron on plates of brass. But if any gentleman wishing to have his pet dog enrolled is so occupied by the rush of business that he cannot possibly find time to call on our genial City Treasurer and has to send his sisters or his cousins or his aunts to make the registration let him not forget to send the pedigree along as it may save much explanation and blushing. We are constrained to offer this advice to prevent a recurrence of what took place yesterday, when a young lady called to pay for a tag who, when she was given the choice of a \$2 or \$4 tag, very tersely remarked that she supposed the \$4 medals were for full-bred dogs, and although her pa's dog was a very good one she guessed a \$2 passport would do for it this year. Calgary dogs are liable to be of three genders, masculine and feminine, but when Constable Barton makes a report (with his seven shooter) they become neuter gender.

Monuments Wanted.

Our attention has been directed to what as first thought would not seem to amount to much, but which in the near future may be of very great moment to the town or the townspeople. It seems to be one of those cases in which the old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine" is very applicable. The C. P. R. line is the base of survey through sections 15 and 16 in Calgary. This is not a legal base or one to be depended on in the future as the line is liable to change. A very slight change would be enough to cause complications, disputes and law suits. The stakes planted at the time the town-site was laid out in 1884 are nearly all destroyed. Those planted in the surveys of 1887 are nearly all standing and as we understand the case, it would be an easy matter to ascertain all corners through both surveys, but if no steps are taken now to erect some kind of permanent monuments the stakes of the last survey like those of the first will soon have disappeared and there might be indeed would unavoidably be a great amount of trouble experienced in finding boundaries of lots in the town, and would likely have to be determined by a theoric survey. To those of our readers who have had any experience in city property boundaries where a difference of six inches in the boundary sometimes leads to any amount of litigation and law costs, or those who have had to do with settling lines between farms where the oldest inhabitant had to be hunted up, asked to straddle out his legs and swear that when he was a boy a corner post stood within the space between his feet, will readily see how important it is that some enduring monuments should be placed at the intersection of streets which would form a legal starting point for all surveys in the blocks of which these posts would form the corner land mark. This work can only be done by a duly authorized Dominion Land Surveyor. We think the town should look after this matter.

TELEGRAPHIC

Italy's Little War.

King John of Abyssinia will Fight the Italian Invaders.

The Confession of Neill.

He Confesses he Murdered Cochrane and Moroe.

Disorganized.

The Liberal Banks Bear Bad Witness to Utter Disorganization.

The Banff Mines.

Mr. Scarth, M. P. has Received a Splendid Sample of Coal from Banff.

A Theatre Burned.

The New York Union Square Theatre is Burned Down.

The Tariff.

There Will be no Change Made in the Tariff this Session.

Dominion Parliament.

The Queen Thanks Members for their Congratulations.

DOMINION HOUSE.

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—The speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock. Mr. McLellan presented the report of the Postmaster General. The Speaker read a message from the Governor-General transmitting to the Commons the thanks of Her Majesty for the congratulations presented on the occasion of her jubilee.

THE TARIFF.

Sir Charles Tupper said there would be no change in the tariff this session.

"OUT-DOOR AT HOME."

The "out-door at home" given at Rideau Hall last night was a pleasant affair. There were 500 or 600 present.

TOBOGGANING.

Mr. George Cruikshanks, of the Finance Department, and Mr. Masson, M. P., while tobogganing ran into a tree, and both men were badly hurt. Mr. Temple, M. P., and Miss Wright were also run into by a toboggan. Both sustained injuries.

DISORGANIZED.

A Liberal caucus was held today at which the question of leadership was discussed. There is a decided disorganization in the Liberal ranks. Some are looking to Laurier and others to Cartwright, but the leadership is likely to remain with Laurier for a time.

CIVIL SERVANTS ALLOWANCE.

The Government has decided to restore to the civil servants employed in Winnipeg the extra allowance heretofore given them and which was recently cut off.

THE BANFF MINES.

Mr. Scarth has received from the Banff mines a splendid sample of coal from a new seven foot vein.

BANFF HOTEL.

The C. P. R. Hotel, at Banff, opens May 1st.

WAR IMMINENT.

Rome, Feb. 29.—A despatch from Massowah states that King John, together with his clan and a large army, is advancing against the Italians. A decisive battle is expected shortly.

THE C. B. & Q. STRIKE.

Chicago, Feb. 29.—The great strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad still continues, and the prospects of settlement are farther off than ever. A few new hands have been taken on. The strikers have been given till tomorrow noon to return to work. If they refuse they will be paid off. Trouble is feared and the militia have been called out.

A MURDERER HANGED.

Toronto, Feb. 29.—Robert Neill, hanged here yesterday, made a startling confession to the governor of the jail. He says he murdered John Cochrane two years ago, also Geo. D. Moroe, the wealthy cattle dealer, whose body was found in the bay some time ago. Several city toughs, it is said, have been implicated.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Feb. 29.—The Manitoba Legislature re-assembles tomorrow. Government measures will be brought down dealing with the franchise, the redistribution and railroad legislation.

THEATRE BURNED.

New York, Feb. 29.—The Union Square Theatre was burned to the ground today. Seven firemen were injured.

The Calgary Herald.

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Wednesday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

The following telegraphic summary of the speech of Mr. Chaplin, M. P., in the British House of Commons, on Monday last, with reference to English agricultural depression cannot fail to be read with much interest. A "paralysis of Agriculture" has occurred in the Old Country with a vengeance. "Mr. Chaplin resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's Speech. He commented on the prolonged depression of agriculture and said it was a subject of greater importance than the Irish question, forming, perhaps, the greatest problem of the time. It was a question which the Government must inevitably deal with at no distant day. The loss by deficient agricultural values was estimated for the year 1885 at £42,800,000. It could not now be less than £50,000,000, an amount equal to a reduction of one-fourth in the export trade of the country. Many thousands of acres of land had gone out of cultivation, and there had been a concurrent decrease in cattle and sheep. Another effect of the depression was the increase of the masses unemployed. Reliable estimates showed that 700,000 were idle owing to the paralysis of agriculture, while those employed were forced to work at greatly reduced wages. What could the government do to assist to a better state of affairs? He presumed it would not be by a return to protection.

Lord John Manners admitted the terrible condition of agriculture. He said the government had no specific against its depression. Too little attention had been hitherto given officially to agriculture, the government had therefore decided to ask the two houses to give assent to a bill giving a department of agriculture."

A PUBLIC MARKET.

Ex-Mayor Murdoch informs us that nine lots were bought and are still owned by the town for market purposes, in the vicinity of the town hall, so that, be it wise policy or not to have a market, the lands have been secured. It was wise, we think, for the old Council to secure the land when it could be got cheap, because the town will want a market soon, even if it is not needed now. The question to be settled is does the town need a market at present or does it not? Already so many different opinions have been expressed on the subject that it will not be possible for the Council to please every one; if the Council do not move in the matter many will be prepared to blame them for neglecting the interests of the town. If the Council should decide to erect a small building, put down a sidewalk to it and appoint one or two days in each week as market days on which the people from the country would congregate with what they have to sell and the people of the town would know where to meet the producers and purchase just what they wanted of what there was on the market. No doubt some of our merchants would find fault, holding the view that it was an interference with their legitimate business. We have heard some of the farmers say hard words about those merchants who have hitherto been in the habit of importing butter, eggs, vegetables, and oats from Manitoba to sell in Calgary, thus preventing those who were producing such articles here from extorting 40 cents a dozen for eggs and 40 cents per pound for butter, three cents per pound for potatoes, 10 cents per pound for cabbage, and so on from the citizens of Calgary. With that view of the case we have no more sympathy than with the doctrine of some selfish merchants who would not allow any facility to be given for direct purchase from the producer by the consumer. Most towns of any size in Ontario have their markets, and fixed market days, where not only the private individual who wants to buy in small quantities for his own use, but the merchant who wants to buy more largely, to sell again have an equal chance. The plan once in vogue of not allowing traders to buy before a certain hour, and of charging a market fee on everything offered for sale in the market, and compelling everyone to go to the market with what they had to sell, has pretty nearly died out in Ontario, these restrictions being found vexatious and difficult to enforce. That a public market could be self-sustaining in Calgary at present we do not think at

all likely, for without going back to the old system of fees, which, like toll gates, is out of date, there would be nothing but weighing to get a revenue from, and that would cost about as much as it would bring. If we are to have a public market at all let it be free to all, no matter whether it be Manitoba or Alberta produce. Surely in this mild climate, with good soil, and the rivers spanned with free bridges, the farmers of Alberta are not afraid to compete with produce brought 800 miles by rail. We feel sure that the Council do not want to settle this matter in a perfunctory manner, but are both willing and anxious to deal with it in whatever way will be productive of the most good to the largest number of the citizens.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Sir John Lubbock, at a meeting to establish a free library in an English town, adduced some figures to show the beneficial effect of the spread of intelligence among the people. He said that in 1856 the number of young persons committed in Great Britain for what are called indictable offences was 14,000; in 1866, 10,000; in 1876, 7,000; in 1886, 6,000, and in 1886, 5,100. The population had increased in that period from 9,000,000 to 27,000,000, so that juvenile crime is less than what it was thirty years ago, although the number of children is one-third greater. These striking statistics must be disappointing to that class of people who are perpetually finding fault with the children of the present generation, and confidently asserting that they are a great deal worse than the youngsters of half a century or so ago. The contrary we see is the case, and so wise and learned a man as Sir John Lubbock, attributes the change to the diffusion of intelligence among the masses. The conclusion that he comes to is that it is much more satisfactory to spend money upon schools and books than upon prisons and poor-houses.—Montreal Star.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An Ottawa despatch says that Sir Hector Langevin will be married in the spring. His fiancée is Madame Beaudry, of Ottawa, widow of the late Mr. Ubald Beaudry, clerk of the Privy Council, who died last summer. The ceremony, it is stated, will not take place until after the lenten season. Congratulations.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Empire says: "Another British Columbian is denouncing Mr. Begg's crofter immigration scheme. Capt. Irving, of Victoria, who was here yesterday, was asked his views on the proposal. 'The scheme,' he said, 'is a wild one. The crofters would prove a desirable class of people, but in order to benefit the country they will have to arrive in small numbers. To bring out six thousand crofters at once means ruin for all. From three to four hundred could be placed annually with out trouble. There are special circumstances in connection with Vancouver Island which go to make it impossible for wholesale immigration to succeed. Farming lands cannot be cleared except for a considerable sum per acre and the crofters possess little capital. It is doubtful whether the Provincial Government will support any scheme requiring a guarantee of three-quarters of a million to bring out the immigrants. The people on the coast are nearly all of my opinion in the matter, and we are glad to find that our member, Mr. Chisholm, now in Ottawa, holds the same views.'

Recently we referred to the pernicious "philanthropy" of certain European busy-bodies in sending out to this country an enervated and shabby-genteel class of folk. These poor fellows are able to work out or sponge out some sort of an existence at home, but when they get here they find themselves very often in the hearts of large cities unable to do and sometimes unable to find work during the winter months. This is the wall from another class of "poor fellows"—those supporting the Montreal and other Houses of Refuge: "It seems that philanthropists in the Old Country will not learn the truth. Constantly warned that there is nothing here for their pretences to do, they nevertheless send them on, to become, unless they have unusual luck, burdens upon the charities of the Dominion. The misery of the unsuccessful emigrant, during the long winter in a Canadian city where he is a stranger unable to find work and afraid to ask for charity, is so heartrending that the true philanthropist ought to protect the English poor from emigration instead of persuading them to it."

The straight and narrow path is a difficult thing to keep in the rural districts after a heavy snow-fall.

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FOR SALE CHEAP.

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The Windsor is centrally located and is doing a good business, and will be sold with or without the furniture.

The license runs until June, the present year.

The whole will be sold for less than half the original cost.

Also 1 Piano (new), and 1 Pool Table.

For further particulars address James K. Ritchie,

On the premises, Donald, Feb 15th - B. C.

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[The Herald does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by its correspondents.]

QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Dear Sir,—I have been asked by a number of settlers in this district to ask you to publish a short letter from me on a few subjects of common and vital interest. To begin, allow me to give my views as they occur.

In the first place I hope your worthy Mayor and Coun. Orr will succeed in finding ways and means to establish a market in Calgary, notwithstanding the declaration of our Collins that he had known towns larger than Calgary in Bruce that could not support a public market. We are not in Bruce now, nor do we wish to look to Bruce as a model. Calgary is only three years old and is further advanced than towns in Bruce forty years old. "Bruce" indeed.

And the spirit which has made Calgary what it is has crossed the Rubicon. I suppose Coun. Collins is scholar enough to know what this means?

Let us take a leaf out of the golden books of Denver, Omaha, Helena, Butte City and such towns. We have their remarkably progressive advantages, and we ought not allow old fogyism to thwart us in our onward march.

If the town can do nothing toward a public market perhaps the Agricultural Society can, and if this latter cannot it will be a very short time until the farmers themselves will take hold of the matter.

I have watched with interest the steps taken to bring our wants before the government. Mr. Lougheed sounds the keynote of the whole situation in demanding the right to build railroads where and when the people want them. With a railroad tapping the Missouri River and passing through Calgary to Hudson's Bay our salvation is secured. It is not too soon, Mr. Editor, to look this matter squarely in the face, and when we have so looked, let us keep pegging away until we land our beef, butter and cheese etc., at Liverpool by the Hudson's Bay route. This can be done and will be done—the question is how soon? Are the pioneers of the country to get the benefit, or is an unjust protection of existing monopolies to deprive them of their just rights?

Responsible Government is another "Right" we want. But, ye gods, do not let Mr. Reilly be Finance Minister! Just think of it. At the first clap, that gifted son of Demosthenes would tax every animal the rancher and settler owns 25 cents! Just think of it a moment. Why, what has Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Chas. been doing, all these weary years? Plodding, trying to raise a revenue without being directly a burthen to the people—here is a Heaven-born financier! It does not give him a moment's anxious care to raise millions if needs be as long as the cattle hold out, and the merchants stock in trade—for cattle are the settlers' and ranchers' stock in trade; and if you tax one you must tax the other.

So, with Municipal and School taxes and Mr. Reilly's direct taxes to support Responsible Government saying nothing of the Dominion fiscal taxes, we would be some the best taxed people of which history furnishes a record. In old feudal times, windows and saddles and guns were taxed, but no monarch was ever found with brass and cheek enough to tax the poor man's cow to create a revenue to support the General Government. Well, then, some will ask the question how would you support the Government? I hold that in granting us responsible government the Federal Government will hand us over the public lands, forests and mines; the control of all monies contributed by the people, excepting, of course, what comes under the Dominion fiscal tariff of the country.

I will not in a short letter of this kind enter into the argument of our rights to those lands. But is it not folly to ask for the right to govern ourselves and be allowed nothing to "govern" ourselves with? But to commence taxing the poor ranchers' and settlers' stock! Why, oh! why, Jam—Reilly!

Let us have our lands and use them as best we can. How can we expect the people of the East to do anything for us. They know little of our country and less of our wants.

Existing contracts entered into by the Dominion Government would of course be respected in every instance, otherwise we should demand the land which belongs to the people be administered by them for the good of the whole, and from such to create a revenue for the carrying on of the government of the country. What is the use of getting a costly machine on our hands with an army of hungry officials hanging on to be oiled from the spoils of our poor cattle—and perhaps windows—let us be careful!

We want responsible government and make have it, but we must also get something to govern with.

We do not feel much alarmed just yet at Mr. Reilly's famous scheme, for with such men as Lineham, Lucas, Orr, Hall, Bowen and others, they will think again before they fall into direct taxation. These gentlemen have too large a stake in the country to allow the latter to be hobbled by parrot eloquence and bar-room sophistry.

In granting these rights to the Northwest the government would do more towards encouraging immigration than by publishing millions of trashy pamphlets which are disbelieved by every intelligent person of this wide-awake 19th century. Even by sending twenty agents to Europe as sweet-voiced angels of mercy what's the use in doing so at the present time and in the present state of the Northwest? Telling the benighted people there of the glorious freedom that awaits them here! Can they honestly tell them so? Let them once get into the clutches of the C. P. R. or some minor monopolist in this fair country and they will curse the day and the man that brought them here.

Let us first get our rights. Let us keep taxes down as low as possible; make good, simple, liberal laws cheaply and considerately administered for the good and welfare of the whole people. Then from every freestone, by every mail, a swift and true emigration agent will go to every corner of the world and induce the industrious and good to come and live with us.

Then, indeed, will the sun of smiling prosperity shed its enlivening rays on our Great Western Country, and the time will be for the country's representative to stand up boldly, and with the electric eloquence of Heaven-born truth speak proudly on behalf of this glorious land.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours respectfully,
HUGH MUNRO.
Calgary, Feb. 23, 1888.

"QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR."

Mr. Reilly's Reply to Mr. Hugh Munro.

To the Editor of THE HERALD.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Hugh Munro's letter was a veritable bonanza of amusement to the readers of THE HERALD last evening. This "short" letter asked by a number of settlers is the richest contribution of the period. I learn that our worthy Collins indignantly that his classic education should be doubted in wading through geography to find whether Bruce or Italy is honored by the stream that was forded by the ambitious Roman.

Whilst I have been rummaging Greek history to learn if my great progenitor, Demosthenes, ever so far forgot himself as to leave Philip and the rostrum of the Acropolis, and descend to parrot eloquence and sophistry in the bar-rooms of Athens. But Collins and myself might perhaps worry through this unexpected broadside if it was not for the unbearable pride and malignity with which our enemies, Orr, Lucas, Bowen, Lineham and Hall are strutting about our streets shaking the mandate of a great authority in our faces, and saying that notwithstanding our supposed neglect and financial rascality this "fair country" is safe. We can't stand this! We won't stand it! The Collins' or Reilly's fancies were never alayes and this has to be taken back or Munro falls! But, joking aside, this explosion of our friend's letter reminds me of an anecdote that is told of an honest old negro named "Uncle Pete," who lived in the Bluegrass regions of Kentucky, and who was endeavoring to trade mules with a colored parson of that place. The parson asked if the mule was quiet. "Quiet!" said the old man, "yes sah! bless you Brudder Green I seed massa's baby girl tie her doll to dat mule's hind leg an' he would look round an' ack jes as if he wanted to lay down and play wit dat chile all de day."

"What!" said the parson, "don't de mule neber kick?" "Well, no; I didn't say 'neber' cause he's got his spella." "What am de spella?" said the parson. "Well, ye see," said Uncle Pete, "When dat mule hears a bumble bee buzzin' round a green h'ettle-blow what he's goin' to nibble it jes sets him into one of them spella, an' den a hummin' bird's wing aint nothin' to de way dat mule spits de air wid dem air heels."

Now we all know that Hugh Munro is a pretty good fellow; but at times imagines he can hear bees buzzing around the green thistles of future politics, and like Uncle Pete's mule, he gets into one of "deese spella," and on this occasion has lashed around without regard to friends, facts, or figures.

Because when Mr. Hugh Munro states that my suggestion to impose a tax of 25 cents per head on foreign cattle included placing a tax on my neighbor's milch-cows, he either wilfully or ignorantly proclaims an untruth. I had as little notion to tax our local, domestic, or dairy stock as I had to tax Crowfoot's last baby. What Mr. Munro refers to he doubtless got from the Tribune, whose reporter gave

but a brief synopsis of my remarks.

After reading to the meeting the resolutions that I have prepared referring to the privileges to be enjoyed under a full measure of responsible government, for which a Dominion subsidy would provide and anticipating an objection would be raised at Ottawa—on account of the expense which the luxury of this Responsible Government would entail, and realizing that there is as little likelihood of our getting control of our public lands as there is of our getting control of the British navy, (for if our friend was read up in politics he would remember that Sir John and his party are pledged to the old provinces to pay for the building of the C. P. R. out of the proceeds of the public lands of these Territories,) I stated that to our local government should be given at least the control and regulation of the stock industries of these Territories. And, contemplating the immeasurable and rich pasture which belongs to our great inheritance, the greater part of which is either wasted, or burned, and yields no return. The converting of this great waste to some kind of an annual revenue I consider is one of the greatest questions of our economy, either by the encouragement of dairy and mixed farming, (which is the best of all) on considering our inability to utilize but a small portion in this way at present, it occurred to me to say that we might admit the starving herds from the adjoining States, after a reasonable quarantine and free of duty, on condition the owners would get "Uncle Sam" to let them back free of duty. This would be better than the heavy duties and vexatious quarantine that now prohibits all intercourse. Under the present system the man who brings in a hundred yearling steers, to witness their growth and development on our fine pastures has to pay 20 per cent duty on say \$1500 which would be \$300, besides \$20 a year for lease rent, in all, at the end of three years, \$360. Under the method I suggested as a means of revenue the owner would enjoy a like privilege at a cost in all of \$75, or a cost on each steer of 75 cents, instead of \$320 as at present. It has been said, and I think justly, that we have 100,000 square miles of pasture in these territories. This, according to the number exacted by the conditions of the lease system, 64 head per square mile, would feed 6,400,000 cattle. But let us get down to business and say we might possibly admit 200,000 at present. This, at 25 cents, would yield \$50,000.00 of a yearly revenue, which, with what we would receive from the Dominion pro rata with the other provinces, would not only give us means to bear the expenses of government, but also provide ample means to build roads and bridges, aid schools, assist pioneer cheese factories and creameries. So our friend Munro may keep his coat buttoned, for my scheme of raising revenue is as mild as a bran mash. And "the sun of smiling prosperity" will arise over many seasons and "Heaven-born truth" will be found scampering naked about the bends of our Elbow river all down the coming years and the herds of the "poor settlers" will remain unburdened. In the matter of a market in Calgary, our friend is again floundering. There is a market established as of right there should be, for the benefit of our settlers who naturally desire competing with cash buyers for their produce. This market was established last year and complete bylaws made to regulate the same, and all that is now needed is to have the Mayor proclaim some one day of the week as a market day (doubtless the farmers can best suggest the day.)

In conclusion I may say that our friend Munro had better drop politics and the Hudson Bay route and come into town and help us to locate a cheese factory here for this present season. There is an excellent building all ready here. We are talking up the matter. We have purpose and money to back it up. Can Mr. Munro tell us how many cows there are within a radius of five miles of Calgary? I believe we can intelligently lay the foundations of this great industry this very year, and in more places than Calgary. If we succeed I am sure we need not regret this answer to Mr. Munro's letter.

I remain,

Yours as usual,

JAMES REILLY.

Calgary, Feb. 24, 1888.

The Fire Engine.

The "Ronald's" powers were tested at 11 o'clock at the tank today, just in front of the Fire Hall, before a good gathering of the citizens, the central figure being Mr. Douglas, chairman of the Fire, Water and Light committee. Chief Dick and Coun. Orr were also present. The highest jet thrown, as determined by the instrument, was 103 feet, and the main column 85 feet. The measurement was made by Mr. Childs and Mr. Wade. The Ronald started with 40 pounds of steam, which went up to 120 in four minutes, when the greatest height was reached. The day was not very favorable for making the test. With finer weather the jet should exceed 120 feet. The test was very satisfactory.

BOW PARK RANCH.

Address: J. T. Cable, Calgary.

Range, between the mouths of Pine Creek and High River.

Horse brand, same as cut on left shoulder.

Vent, same as brand on left hip.



Cattle brand, same as cut on left side.

40 Vent, same brand reversed close under brand.

Well broke driving and saddle horses always on hand for sale.

A. C. SPARROW.



Range between Elbow River and Fish Creek.

SOMERSET & PICARD.

Range—Elbow River.

Address—Calgary.

Cattle and horse brand—S P on left fore shoulder.

J. D. LAUDER.



Range—Elbow River. Address—Calgary.

Vent—Bar under brand. 61-ly

B. M. GODSAL.

Range, Pine Creek.

Address, Calgary N.W.

Horse brand, same as cut on left shoulder.

Vent. Cattle brand sideways or right hip.

same on left hip. 70-1A

STEWART RANCHE.

(LIMITED)

Range—Pincher Creek, near Fort Macleod.

Address—Fort Macleod N.W.T.

Owners of cattle and horses branded 4 on left hip, and cattle 7 on connected on left hip.

Bar marks—light ear cropped, left ear underbit.

Horse brand—SC on left shoulder. 2-ly

BRITA AMERICAN RANCHE CO.

BRITISH (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: Montreal, P. Q.

PRESIDENT, Hon. M. H. COCHRANE.

VIC-PRÉSIDENT, Wm. Cassin.

Sec. TRÉSOR, J. M. BROWNING.

Range—Bow River.

Address—Cochrane, Alta.

Vent—Inverted 6 on left hip.

Also owners of horses branded monogram JH left shoulder or hip on both.

C. H. GOLDFINCH.

Range, Bow River.

Address, Langdon.

Cattle Brand, same as cut on left side.

Horse Brand, same as on left shoulder.

Also owner of cattle branded horseshoes and flag.

LITTLE BOW RANCHE CO.

Range, Little Bow and Moosehide Creek.

Cattle brand, same as cut on left side.

Wattle, left cheek.

Horse brand same as cattle on right thigh.

Vent, same on off should.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Alberta & Athabasca Railway Company will apply to the Dominion Parliament at its next session for an amendment of its charter, giving power to extend, construct, equip, and operate its line of railway from its southern terminal point on Bow River or the Canadian Pacific Railway, southerly to the International boundary, and also from its northern terminus on the Athabasca river, northwesterly to the boundary of Alaska, and to increase the capital stock thereof, and for other purposes.

Calgary, December 15th, 1887.

LOUGHEED & McARTHUR,

Solicitors of said company.

321-9w

Pumps!

Manufacturer and Importer of iron and

Wood, Force and Lift Pumps.

A Full Stock Always [London 23

DEEP WELL PUMPS A SPECIALTY

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders from

distance promptly attended to.

S. A. RAMSAY.

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MILITARY COLONIZATION CO. OF CAN.

ATA. (LIMITED.)

Range—North bank of

Bow River, west of

foot crossing.

Address—Calgary, C.

P.M., N.W.T.

Brands—Cattle, horse

on right hip.

Horse, house, or house

inverted, on left shoulder,

some also with

anchor hanging from

nostril. S.

Horses for sale.

Apply to

S. S. ROGERS.

PRIMROSE RANCHE CO.

Range, Big Lake and

Little Bow.

Address, Calgary.

Brand, same as cut.

BLUNT & HOLMES.

High River.

Address—Calgary.

Cattle brand same as

cut on left side.

Also some of cattle

branded OVS on left

side.

Horse brand same as

cut on left shoulder. 188

THE NEW OXLEY

(Canada) Ranch Co.

(LIMITED)

Range—Pocahontas and

Willow Creek.

Address—H. Stanley

Fincham, Manager, Fort

MacLeod, N.W.T.

THE McHUGH RANCHE CO.

Range Bow River Park.

P.O.—Calgary.

Cattle Brand same as

cut, slip off rib, ear.

Also owner of cattle

branded S on right shoulder.

Horse brand 4 on

right shoulder.

Heavy draught and general

purposalions for sale.

Address F.A. McHugh, Calgary. T.P. McHugh,

trainman.

WALROND CATTLE RANCHE.

North Fork, and Man's

River and Beaver Creek.

Brands—Cattle, W. H.

on the left ribs and calves

since lost bar on the left

hip.

Bar marks—Right

split, left two transverse.

Vent—W H (Monogram)

on left thigh.

Horses—W H (Monogram) on left hip.

Vent—W H (Monogram) on left shoulder

S. O.—Fort Macleod, Alberta.

G. W. Friele, Local Manager.

Wm. Bell, V.S., Clerk of the Ranch.

D. McCAHILLAN,

Manager, Director, Montreal.

3-ly

VV FODGER

Range—Little Bow

Address, High River

Cattle brand, same as

cut, on left ribs.

Horse brand HP on

off hip.

Also owners of all cattle

branded J on right hip.

W. T. IKIN.

Range, High River.

Address, High River

se brand, same as

on high shoulder.

Vent, same as brand

on high hip, inverted

ALSA RANCHE

Range—Between Pine

Creek and Sheep Creek.

Cattle Brand "A" on

Right Side.

The Calgary Herald.

Daily published every afternoon except Sunday; weekly issued every Wednesday evening at the office.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, N. W. T.

CROUCHING TITANS.

Our readers will have noticed that on Tuesday we published a Vienna telegram of that day to the effect that a despatch from the Austrian capital stated that thirty six Russian military trains had left Odessa and proceeded towards Kis chineff. Considering the political atmosphere of Europe at the present time, the movement of even one Russian military train from Odessa to any point under the sun would give rise to European alarm and American interest and speculation.

As Britishers our love for the big land of the Kaisers is of the mildest, and not unnaturally so. We have not yet forgotten her barefaced and determined attempts of 1854-55, and we have an idea stronger than shrewd that at the present time she would only be too ready to hurl her hardy legions on England's Eastern Empire if the shadow of circumstance or opportunity admitted. We know she is great and unscrupulous and so we hate her. But while there is every reason to believe that the British Lion is prepared any day to give good account of itself in an encounter with the Bear, it would be folly to despise the might of Russia or belittle her prowess.

While we can estimate that in case of war Germany could place in the field, or in garrisons and depots, three and a half millions—3,500,000—of men, and that France could turn out almost an equal number, we know comparatively little of the real value of the new Russian organization. This we do know, however, that in case of war her forces called into activity would prove enormous. Her cavalry, fighting on foot as well as horseback, bear a dreaded name and may well be feared. The veterans of Frederick the Great and Napoleon bore bitter testimony to Cossack prowess and we are all forced to admire the Russian who tells of what was done by his country's troopers at Zerndorf and Kunersdorf, the burning of Moscow, and during that famous retreat of Napoleon towards the German frontier which story truly told, should draw tears from eyes stoned to pity. Military authorities have stated that in the war of 1877-78 with Turkey, no other army could have crossed the Balkans, and midst winter's snows and under every circumstance of difficulty hurl back the Turkish armies upon Constantinople. In endurance and pluck the Russian soldier has a good record. We know that during the Bulgarian campaign of 1877, General Gourko started from Tirnova under the intense heat of July to cross the Balkans. His army marched 18 miles the first day, and the second, after making 1,900 feet of an ascent so steep that the infantry had to help in dragging the guns, made 26 miles, and the third day before 10 a. m., 9 miles were made. Then came battle with the enemy, miles of hot pursuit, and the return to camp. Next morning "Gourko's mixture," as they were called, rose early "to march again" fresh as trout. This is the metal of the average Russian soldier. When we hear of Russia concentrating her troops on the Austrian frontier well may Francis Joseph mobilize his men. At the first outbreak of war Germany could actually hurl a million and a half of organized soldiers on the frontiers of France or Russia, and about twenty days after, this force could be supplemented by an additional million. War with Germany is discussed today in France much the same as Calgary people talk of the weather and local prospects, but of course with greater intensity. It is almost the universal topic of discussion. The French talk of the first battle in the Valley of the Meuse as something that must be and therefore will be. The campaign plans are out and dry in every café from Havre to Marseilles. They have implicit faith as usual in their generals, and they believe the French soldiery are not one bit inferior either in drill or efficiency to the German legions. We must win the first battle, they say, after which we will be numerically strong enough to invest Strasbourg, as it may be taken for certain, that when we shall have arrived at the Meuse, it will not be the bourgeois of the landstrum nor the Italian militia that will roll back our victorious armies. Pluck will decide the first battle with our hereditary foes; we have the most pluck and just as many men, so that victory must be ours.

There are today in England, and in

parts of continental Europe, many who scout the idea of an early war precipitated by Russia—for Russia it is believed would be the first to force a quarrel. But in official and diplomatic circles there exists no such belief. As we pointed out in the Herald a few weeks ago, the czar's desire for peace may be sincere but the influences around him continue to work in the direction of war, and there it is believed he cannot much longer resist. History repeats itself in a old saying, and a very true one. Let us glance at one example. On the eve of the Russo-Turkish conflict in 1877 Count Andrassy was informed by Gen. Langenan—then Austrian Ambassador to Russia that the czar entertained no idea of war and that there was no intention of attacking Turkey. "I have said this," he says, "from the czar's own lips." What was the result? One week after this declaration Russia opened the campaign, crossed the Pruth and invaded Roumania! The late czar was probably sincere in his declaration to Langenan but he was swept along before the torrent of his "Jingo" surroundings. The present czar is but a puppet in the hands of M. Sinovieff, a prominent Pan-Slavist who possessed in his lifetime such an extraordinary influence at St. Petersburg, ruling several of the greatest Departments of State as a second and more powerful Kaiser.

There is every indication at the present time that the Titans are crouching to spring at each others' throats, and spring they will sooner or later. That England has little desire to take part in the fray is probably very true, but if the meteor flag has to be again unfurled on the battle grounds of Europe, there is a satisfaction in knowing that she is better prepared to defend her interests and her honor today than ever she had been for centuries.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The full text of the Treaty submitted by President Cleveland to the Senate is now before us. The document is a lengthy one and in this issue it is impossible for us to do more than notice its more salient points.

A commissioner will be appointed to delimit the British waters of the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland as to which the United States renounced forever any liberty to take, dry, or cure fish. Two of the commission will be named by the Queen, and two by the United States' President. The "three marine miles" mentioned in the convention of 1818 shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek, and harbor, they shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, etc., nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed three marine miles. United States fishing vessels entering bays and harbors on the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall conform to the harbor regulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland. States' fishing vessels entering Canadian ports, etc., on the eastern and northwestern coasts of the Dominion or the coasts of Newfoundland under stress of weather and other casualty, may unload, reload, tranship or sell subject to the customs laws all fish on board when such sales are made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish their outfit, etc., damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews. The privileges thus extended to States' vessels shall be extended to those of Canada and Newfoundland on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

By Article 14, the penalties for unlawfully fishing in Canadian waters may extend to the forfeiture of the vessel and its cargo. For preparing to unlawfully fish certain fines are laid down, for the payment of which the transgressing boat may be held. Legal proceedings in all cases shall be as summary and as inexpensive as practicable and the trial shall be at the place of detention. Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in Council or of Newfoundland before the same are executed.

The Treaty is to be ratified by the President of the United States, and the Queen, and the United States' Senate, the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland will be asked to sanction the measure. The Treaty is signed by Bayard, Putnam, Angell, Chamberlain, Sackville-West and Tupper the respective plenipotentiaries.

On the whole the Treaty is very favorable to Canada, and, as the Republicans say, we have sustained our interpretation of the Treaty of 1818. A calm review of the full text shows we have secured a victory on this important matter—a fact all true Canadians will hail with intense satisfaction.

CHEESE FACTORY.

Of all the various industries which might be profitably started in Calgary, probably there is no other for which there are better facilities or which would prove more remunerative in proportion to the amount of money it would take to start and carry on than a cheese factory or creamery.

As but little has been done in making cheese or creamery butter in the Northwest we must take our cue from points in Ontario and the eastern townships of Quebec, where both have been carried on with great success for several years, and institute a comparison between what has been doing there and what could be done here. It is within the memory of many persons living in Calgary, even after Canada owned large numbers of cows the Dominion did not make near as much cheese as she consumed, and a landlord did not consider his table properly supplied unless he had either American or English cheese upon it. The failure of the wheat crop in the Province of Quebec in 1850 and in Ontario in 1855, together with the terrible reduction in the price of wheat after the close of the Russian war set the farmers to devising some other means of making money than by growing wheat. Following the example already set in Oregon County and other parts of New York State, the farmers in Oxford County, Ont., began to combine in a sort of informal way to assist each other in the manufacture of cheese on a larger scale than had been hitherto attempted. Out of these beginnings the cheese business of Canada has grown to immense proportions and as a result many a farmer who could not have pulled through had he depended on cereals is now in comfortable circumstances. As all our readers who take an interest in saving cheese factories established in Alberta may not be acquainted with the relative value of milk when made into one or the other of these two articles, or as to the probable amount of money which can be made (per capita as our Demosthenes would say) from cows by reducing their milk to either creamery butter or cheese. It may not be amiss for us to give a few figures showing what the cheese business of Canada has grown to, and the profits made from it. During the fiscal year ending 30th June 1887 there was exported from Canada to Britain of Canadian made cheese 73,185,517 lbs., the value of which was \$7,065,983.00. In the same period Canada shipped to the United States 304,318 lbs., valued at \$30,667. All the other countries which buy our cheese add but little to the amount taken by Britain. The total shipments of Canadian cheese being 73,604,448 lbs., value \$7,108,978.00. It will be noticed by these figures that Britain is the only cheese consumer we have worth speaking of.

In the Province of Ontario, cheese makes estimate that an average good cow will give 4000 pounds of milk during each year and that 4000 pounds will make 400 pounds of new milk cheese, the selling price of which was over 9 cents per pound last year, or equal to nearly \$40 for each cow, in fact we would be safe in calling it \$40 per cow, as 4000 pounds of milk per cow is rather under than over the average yield of milk from each animal. The cost per pound of making cheese, including collecting the milk is 1 1/2 to 2 cents depending upon the distance the milk has to be hauled and the quantity of cheese made in one factory. There is a further profit made in fattening hogs on the whey.

This, it will be noticed, will yield \$3.00 per cow, so that taking 400 pounds of cheese at 8 cents net gives \$32, to which add \$8 in pork, making \$40 as a revenue from each cow. In this new country where the number of cows necessary to get milk from for a good cheese factory are scattered over so large an area and that it is of great importance for the farmers to raise their calves, we are inclined to think a butter factory would not only be more profitable but much more easily managed. If the cream be taken off by the farmer at home a collection every other day would be sufficient and the weight to be hauled would be far less than if the whole milk is taken. The milk remaining would be sufficient to feed one calf to each cow and some authorities state if a farmer has say 20 cows he can safely use the new milk from ten for cheese and the cream from the other ten for butter, the skim milk from the last ten being sufficient to feed twenty calves. But in this calculation would not hold out and only one calf is raised to each cow the butter-making would be more profitable than cheese-making provided the butter from any given quantity of milk is worth as much in money as the cheese would be. It is estimated that the same quantity of milk which will make 2 1/2 lbs. of cheese and have only the whey left, will make one pound of butter leaving the skimmed milk to the good. Supposing cheese to be worth 10c per pound here, which it would be till there was enough made to make it necessary to export. The 2 1/2 lbs. of cheese would sell for 25 cents. Would not one pound of creamery butter sell as readily for 25 cents, leaving the cost of the saving and cartage of milk and means

of raising the calves as items in favor of butter making. If the new or almost instantaneous process of separating the cream from the milk, (which could only be done at the factory on account of the machinery being too expensive to have one in each farm) should be adopted the farmer could take his milk to the factory and after the cream was extracted take the milk back with him.

When the quantity of butter and cheese made here would require an outside market the great advantage of cheese and butter over wheat for shipping to England is at once apparent. Now, if such great results have attended the manufacture of factory cheese and butter in Ontario where the winters are so long. Could not the farmers of Alberta with the short winters and extraordinary rich grass of the country, make cheese and butter enough cheaper than it is possible to do on the costly lands of Ontario to make up for the greater freight we would have to pay for getting our products to British markets. We think so. What does Messrs. James Keilly and Hugh Munro think about it? Speak gentlemen and let the public have the benefit of your eloquence and mature judgment. Don't fear to speak gentlemen even if Rusty Cuss should gopher you. He will likely want to sit on this, or any enterprise mooted for the benefit of the country and have you shave the cows and send the canned hair to Washington to make wigs for the bald headed Senators. But asses must bray. They can't help it. It is Nature's endowment.

WHEAT BONDING.

The statements so recklessly made that the Ottawa Government had interfered to prevent Manitoba wheat from being shipped eastward through the United States in bond to points in Ontario or Quebec, has caused a great deal of strong language to be used against the Government generally, and the Minister of Customs particularly. If all the assertions thus made by now-papers opposed to the Government were true there would be just cause for complaint. We in the Territories naturally feel an interest in how our next door neighbor, Manitoba, scarcely a thousand miles away, is faring in her bloodless battle for liberty to build railways and trade with her cousin across the line, and if it were true that the Ottawa Government were placing restrictions on her people which were not the general law of the land, we would not say cuss words of course, but we would be awfully mad. Well, let us see what the Minister of Customs states to be the facts of the case: "I can only repeat what I should have stated before, namely, that no change has been made in the bonding regulations. They are the same as they have been ever since I took office (which is many years ago). No order, directly or indirectly, has been made by the Department interfering with the bonding of wheat, or any other product of Manitoba or any other province of the Dominion." The Minister further states that every one accustomed to shipping in bond should know, that it must be the American customs officials, and not the Canadian officers, whose duty it is to look after the entry of wheat into the United States and to collect the duty on it or seeing that it is bonded, if it is only passing through the United States to re-enter Canada. The Hon. Mr. Bowell states positively that in no case where Manitoba wheat has been brought in bond through the United States to a Canadian port has it been denied free entry upon proper evidence being produced that it was Canadian grown wheat. These statements appear to us to shut the mouths of those who have been trying to make political capital against the Ottawa Government by a story which is both false and malicious. Let it be distinctly understood that in these remarks on the bonding of wheat we do not touch at all on the question of the C. P. R. monopoly, nor what they are, or what they are not doing to prevent Manitoba wheat going to market via the United States routes. But in reference to the latter complaints about Manitoba wheat not being allowed to re-enter Canada from the States, a little bird has whispered in his ear, "That may be some cute Yankee had conceived the idea that he might make some dimes by passing Minnesota wheat into Canada under the name of Manitoba wheat and thereby avoiding paying duty to the Canadian Government, and if out-generated by Canadian Customs' officials would raise a howl about it and lead innocent, unsuspecting journals like the Mail into blundering statements. We do not intend to reflect on the honor of the great American nation, but there is no existing fold that there may not be one black sheep in it. We have known citizens of the States to do some pretty "fishy" tricks down at the sea and others try to "Seal" up against "Canucks" a whole Northern ocean over which they had no jurisdiction. Some quibblers will say our suspicion is unfounded as the Yankee has a better market in his own country for wheat than Canada affords. If such is the case why did our Minnesota friends give neither rest to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids till they had secured an entrance into Canada for their wheat and flour via theault route?

NATURAL GAS.

Now that the gas fever has reached a high temperature in our town, it may not be out of place to give our readers a few facts about its production and uses in the United States. Tests have been made with varying results in almost every state of the union with the exception of some of the New England States. Generally these tests have been made by companies composed of local men—whose property would be immensely increased in value if a good flow were obtained, and yet would not lose much if no gas was found, the cost of boring having been spread in small sums over a large number of persons. The chief sources of supply of natural gas are in the Mississippi valley. By this we mean not only along the Mississippi but also in the valleys of other large rivers which are tributaries of the "Father of Waters," such as the Ohio and the rivers of Pennsylvania. The geological distribution of natural gas is so varied that it would go far beyond the limits of our space to enter into a description of the different geological conditions in which natural gas is found. The best authorities on the subject regard natural gas as being closely related to coal and petroleum, and no doubt have a common origin, but it is often found at long distances from where either of these products have been found in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of working. The greatest reservoirs of natural gas have been found resting on sand stone or sand beds, while small quantities of gas have been found in the Trenton limestone of Ohio and the upper coal measures of Pennsylvania, yet the sand stone formation seems to be its natural home. Natural gas has been known and used for fuel and light on a small scale for sixty years. But it is only within the last three or four years that it has been extensively used, and within the latter periods it has marked a most distinctive era in the economy of light, heat, and mechanical power, almost revolutionizing mechanical industries by reducing the cost of motive power. The first natural gas of which we have any data was discovered in Fredonia, Chautauque county, N. Y., in 1821, which supplied thirty burners. In 1826 a flow of gas was got when digging for water. This was conducted in the parlor grate of a house close by, a gun barrel was used as a burner, and it is stated that the old gun barrel is still the heater for that parlor. The amount of natural gas now used in the United States at present is almost beyond comprehension, and the reduction in the cost of iron, steel, glass, and a thousand other things of every day use, makes the discovery and application of natural gas to the three principal purposes for which it is used, namely, light, heat, power, of more importance to the United States than any other economic discovery of the century in which we live, and it seems to be yet in its infancy. It is computed that in 1886 the use of natural gas had displaced 6,453,000 tons of coal of a value of over \$10,000,000 at the pits monthly! If the value of this coal was put at an average price, say 85 per ton, it would amount to nearly \$35,000,000, and yet the era of boring for gas has only well begun. The economy of gas will be partly understood by the fact that the cost producing a ton of iron by coal is estimated at \$3.50 to \$4 where coal is cheap, while it is produced by gas for \$2 per ton. It is estimated that 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas equals 54 to 80 pounds of coal for heating purposes. One of the great advantages which natural gas possesses over coal is that it can be carried great distances by pipes and distributed just where it is wanted to be used, being now carried as far as sixty miles in some places. Natural gas, however, with all its advantages, is not without some drawbacks. The pressure of gas wells varies from 100 to 500 pounds to the square inch, and is of a terrible explosive energy, so that in introducing it for domestic purposes, the greatest care must be taken in selecting good material for pipes, securing the joints and connections against leakage, and above all having safety pipes passing from the cellar, or whatever place the gas is used, to the outside of the building, open at the ends, so that if any leakage should occur the gas would escape into the open air. The common stoves now in use can be altered with but little expense, so they can be used fairly well for cooking and heating, but in places where gas is abundant they generally give way gradually to those specially designed for gas burning. The experience of users of gas has been that there is an addition to the first saving in cost of fuel, a great saving in the cost of stoves, the gas stove lasting many times longer than a coal stove. The saving in time in the making of fires and the difference in cleanliness are also items of consideration.

THIS COUNTRY AND THAT.

It should awaken feelings of profound thankfulness in the minds of those living in this favored land when they read the heartrending accounts of lives lost, property destroyed, and hundreds of miles of country devastated in the States to the south and east of us. First the blizzard bursts with relentless fury and arctic cold, where all was calm and pleasant one hour, the next the air is filled to such a density with powdered snow whirling in ten thousand currents that to see any object ten yards off is an impossibility. The farmer going to returning from market is overtaken and perishes before a place of shelter can be reached. The merchant at his warehouse and the banker in his office are alike immersed in their counting houses, and cannot find the way to their residences, only a block or two distant. The school teacher makes a heroic effort to conduct the children under her charge to their homes, but utterly fails to find her way through the blinding and merciless storm, and there is nothing left for them but to lie down and die, the most desperate efforts of parents and friends to find and succor them being totally unavailing, while the wind in its maddened fury shrieks out a remorseless requiem over their lifeless forms. The story of this awful tragedy has scarcely more than reached our ears when we are again horrified by news of a cyclone such as we know nothing of in Alberta, sweeping with terrific force across the State of Illinois and breathing desolation in its track and well high wiping the flourishing town of Mount Vernon out of existence, killing its scores and maiming its hundreds of people, leveling alike the temple of God and the palace of Bacchus in one undecipherable mass of ruins. Next in order as the season advances will be the tornado marching with gigantic and deadly stride, carrying destruction also in its path, washing out of existence everything in its way, like the march of a vengeful army sent forth on an uncompromising mission of death. Verily, we of Alberta should rejoice that our lines are cast in pleasant places and in the midst of a goodly heritage.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

With regard to the recent Treaty concluded at Washington and the terms thereof, the probability is that one of the points which has been agreed upon is the boundaries of the Marine League, and these boundaries have been fixed in such definite terms that there can be no confusion respecting them. The bays that are closed to American fishermen are mentioned by name, and the boundaries of the rest are clearly defined. On the question of the jurisdiction of the three mile limit, the British Government once contended that the jurisdiction would extend from headland to headland, although their headlands might be as much as fifty miles apart, provided that the shores on each side were owned by the same power. The tendency of admiralty decisions has been to broaden the ruling so as to make it conform more nearly to the increased power of modern ordinance, the idea being that the marine league as originally established was considered to be the distances that a gun could be fired from the shore effectually. It is understood that the British Commissioners who, in other parts of the world have interest quite as important if not more so than those involved in this question, have followed out their acceptance of the rulings in the case of the Bay of Fundy, and who have subsequently decided that the three-mile limit follows the short line, irrespective of headlands. When the court of Alabama claims was re-established, and it became necessary for Congress to define what was the territorial limit, Congress saw that the marine league can be constructed as four miles from the shore, not three miles. It is believed that this principle of definition has been accepted by the fishery commission in its definition of the boundary limits of the marine league and that it has been decided to be four miles from shore. With this definition it will be easy to enumerate the bays and inlets which the treaty places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada. It is believed that all of the bays that are eight miles wide at the mouth are to be considered as within the exclusive jurisdiction of Canada, and that in case of a few bays where the measurement slightly exceeds that distance they are mentioned by name as being within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion. As to the rest the headland theory is abandoned, and the marine league is established as four miles from the shore line. It is believed that these are some of the important facts settled by the fishery treaty.

CANADIAN TINNED BUTTER.

Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent in Liverpool in the course of his

report to the Hon. John Carleton, Minister of Agriculture, again strongly urged that Canadians should enter into the tinned butter trade. He remarks that the improvement in this trade must be looked for in the extension of the creamery system, which is now being adopted in England. The creameries, he says, already existing in Great Britain, more especially in Ireland, have been remarkably successful. The climate is similar, and in both countries there is very little permanent pasture, and the cows are housed for a considerable portion of the year. We have to thank Mr. Dyke for having gained some particulars with respect to the butter manufacture in Denmark. No statistics have been officially published, but it appears from his researches that although about 20 years ago this industry was started by three farms on a small scale, it has now, through the care in packing and the excellence of the butter selected for the purpose, developed into a flourishing trade, as an instance of which it may be stated that about two million pounds of tinned butter were in 1885 exported to Great Britain and to Germany for transshipment to hot climates. In this connection it may be mentioned that the annual report regarding the Irish butter trade for 1887, just issued, shows that there has been a great development in tinned butter, large quantities of which have been made to considerably expand this trade from Ireland by shipment, via the new Canadian Pacific Railroad route, to China and Japan. Any difficulty in this respect would of course be obviated by the opening of a direct trade between Canada and Eastern Asia, the facilities for which are now abundant. Another consideration which should give an impetus to this trade is the results of the operation of the Margarine Act, under which very strict penalties can be enforced. This should give a good opportunity for pure Canadian butter being introduced into this country, as it will fetch as much money as the best print, and tins in two, four, and six pounds, as suggested by Mr. Dyke, at a reasonable figure, and in an imperishable state, would indeed be a boon to families, and institutions.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The following appears in the Toronto Mail of the 20th inst., signed "Enquirer": "A few weeks ago some six or eight men from the police barracks at Calgary, in returning from church on Sunday evening, called in for a few minutes at a meeting of the Salvation Army, for which they were fined \$2 each and confined to barracks for 14 days. The reason for this harsh treatment appears to have been that some time before two of the police had created a disturbance at one of the Salvation meetings, and were arrested, but escaped all punishment; but an order was given that thereafter none of the men should attend any of the meetings. The wisdom of such an order would seem to be very doubtful, for although it may be said that the police did not attend the Army meetings from any particular religious motive, yet they could certainly get no harm there, and might be kept thereby from more questionable resorts. Why were not the men punished who created the disturbance in the first place instead of depriving the whole force of one of the very few ways possible to them of occupying their time while off duty."

Our telegraphic intelligence from Ottawa and Washington the last few days has been of such a remarkable character that one is led to wonder what it all means. Just think, the New England fishermen who have, after ruining their own fisheries by wanton waste, have been trying for years to grab our fish by hook or by crook, not stealing, of course, but just "taking" without leave what did not belong to them. They have now agreed to quit their tricks and respect a Treaty. One of the Bible writers tells us that there is "nothing new under the sun." That might have been true in his day, but had he lived in 1888 the statement would have required some qualifying. Senator Frye says the Senate will not ratify the Treaty. If Senator Frye were the Senate probably the Treaty would not be adopted. But it is to be hoped that the Senate will find "other fish to fry" than listening to Frye's buncombe speeches only uttered to make political capital with a certain class of voters in the States, whose only political creed is hatred and abuse of England. From Ottawa the news is also of the most encouraging character. Our telegrams of the 25th inst say that the address was moved, discussed and adopted in one day. If this be true the obstructionists must have reformed and there may be a chance of the business of the

country going on in reasonable time. Just - heat now days and weeks used to be wasted by the whole Parliament listening to the bawling, furious speeches from Opposition leaders, who in turn had to be replied to by Ministers all of which stuff usually ended in vapor. Not so now, the address is read and adopted in one day.

The Territorial Press.

(The publication of extracts in this column does not necessarily imply that THE HERALD endorses the views expressed in them.)

REGINA.

Leader.

A wedding with a slight tinge of romance about it took place last week. For some time past Mr. W. C. Morton, of Regina, and Miss Jennie Cameron, a fair maid of the Bluffs, had entertained kindly sentiments towards each other, and although parted by distance and condemned to mutual singleness by the cruel decree of the usiden's big brothers, their hearts still continued to beat in loving sympathy. On Thursday the adventurous groom, seeing the big brothers of his beloved in town quietly took unto himself a horse and rig, and repaired to the home of the Camerons where he found the object of his adoration alone and willing. They flew, and the next morning the fast knot was tied, and now "two loving hearts are entwined."

Mayor Hamilton has received from His Honor Lieut. Governor Dewdney, at Ottawa, a very graceful reply to the address presented to him before his departure from Regina. After expressing the grateful thanks, His Honor goes on to say in his letter that his plans are not yet definite but he is determined to make the Northwest his home. He concludes by wishing every prosperity to Regina and neighborhood, in whose affairs he will still continue to take a deep interest.

Rev. George Daniel gave his celebrated lecture on "Goldsmith" at Grenfell on Friday, continuing the series announced by Rev. Mr. Cooke some time ago. Rev. Mr. Pooley, of Broadview, occupied the chair and there was an excellent attendance.

Mr. W. McGirr has purchased the beautiful farm of 640 acres near the town, from Messrs. John and William Childs. It is understood that he is to make a model farm of it.

A farmers' excursion from Ontario to Manitoba and the Northwest at \$25 for the round trip will be run in the summer by the C. P. R.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Times.

In the past we have done very well without a railway. If we have not succeeded in growing wealthy, we have been able to exist. Without a railway our settlement has increased and prospered; with a railway we would now have thousands instead of hundreds of settlers in the District. We feel that the time has come that railway communication must be had that we can no longer live without it. We must have a market for our produce, and that market does not exist here; we must have some means of reaching eastern markets, and that very soon; we must have some means of bringing in a population, and as long as there is no railway we need not expect any immigration. It is absolutely necessary that the government should come to the rescue and at the approaching session of Parliament take some action in the matter. Terms might and should be made with some one of the chartered railway companies by which a railway would be secured to us in a year or two. A money grant instead of a land grant would, we believe be more likely to ensure the building of a road, and surely it is not asking too much of the Government to spend even a million dollars in aiding a railway to the Saskatchewan, in view of the fact that so many millions of the public money have been spent in opening up the southern portion of the Territories.

Last Tuesday night was one of the coldest this winter, the thermometer registered 54° below zero.

MACLEOD.

Gazette.

Mounted Police affairs throughout the Territories seem to be running along very smoothly, at the present time. There is less friction, less complaining in all quarters, and at the same time there is a decided efficiency in the performance of police duty all over the country which, in many places seemed to be lacking some months ago. Everything seems to be in better working order than it has been for some time past.

Flowers are in bloom in various parts of the Pincher Creek district. A crocus was picked in Mr. Goddard's pasture the other day, and we hear that this flower, as well as violets and others are in bloom in several places. That is pretty good for the middle of February.

MEDICINE HAT.

Times.

The disgraceful scenes and discussion throughout Ontario during the last general campaign should be a lesson for the younger provinces and territories. Children attend school to learn how to read, write and figure. Why then, bore them with religious teachings? Churches and Sunday schools are maintained for that purpose. A mother's prayers will do more in one week for a child's spiritual welfare than the child's whole life spent with a catechism in school. A new government is about to be formed for the Northwest, therefore, let the people stand united, cast out bigots and elect men who will support a public school system that will be the pride of the Dominion.

The coal find near Battleford has been examined by experts who express themselves as delighted with the prospects.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, for the Judicial District of Northern Alberta shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following, to-wit:—

Calgary—the second Tuesday in April, July and November in each and every year.

Edmonton—the second Monday in May and October in each and every year.

By Command

A. E. FORGET,

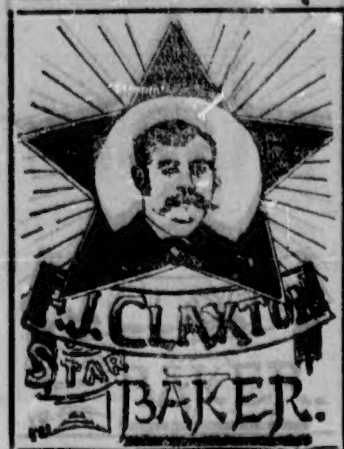
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Regina, N. W. T., 12th December 1887.

ALBERTA ASSEMBLY, K. of L. No. 574. A mass meeting Tuesday evening in Masonic Hall. All working men are invited to join. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Applications addressed to the P. O. Box 50 will be answered in full. Any persons desirous of forming an Assembly of Knights of Labor can receive all information by addressing "Organizer", Box 50, Calgary.

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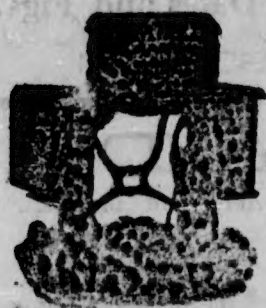
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 BREWER, MOOSEJAW AND CALGARY
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 IN THE NORTHWEST.

THIS AND THAT.

The Crofters.
 The Crofter's Commission say starvation among the Crofters is imminent unless employment can be found for them or the population reduced by emigration.

What Michael Thinks.
 Mr. Michael Davitt thinks Lord Salisbury had better grant Ireland Home Rule and save his party from subservience to the Radical element in England.

"Leap Year" Burglars.
 Now that it is leap year even the most timid old maid need have no fear of burglars. Burglars are sometimes told, but they always stop this side of rashness.

Albert Wasn't Naught.
 The statement of the London Star that the Prince of Wales recently behaved in an unseemly manner at the Opera Comique, is emphatically contradicted.

"You're a Liar."
 A book on etiquette tells "how to tell a man larger than yourself that he is a liar." The best way is to tell him through the telephone and then go out into the country for a few days.

Lily's Luck.
 Mrs. Langtry, the actress, has struck a bonanza on her land at Carson, Nevada, a vein of silver assaying \$510 to the ton of rock having been discovered in drilling for an artesian well.

His Girl Did Not.
 "These are hard times," said the young collector of bills. "Every place I went to today I was requested to call again, but one, and that was when I dropped in to see my girl."

How Anarchists are Made.
 It has been decided in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania that a person may fry onions regardless of inconvenience the order of the cooking gives to the neighbors. It is decisions like this that make Anarchists out of hitherto inoffensive citizens.

Peter's "Jaw Bone."
 The Hon. Peter Mitchell's paper threatens to go into the Next Dominion election campaign "hand upon sword." Peter will cut off the ear of the high priest of Toryism, Sir John, but let him beware lest he perish by the sword. Better stick to the jaw bone with which you are expert, Mr. Mitchell.—Exchange.

Origin of "Blizzard."
 The newspapers have been investigating the origin of the word "blizzard." It is mentioned in only one standard dictionary which suggests that it is probably more or less onomatopoeic. As applied to a snow squall it first came into general use in American newspapers during the severe winters of 1880-1, but, according to the Milwaukee Republican, it had been so applied in an Illinois paper between the years 1860-70. In this connection it is interesting to note the theory advanced by a correspondent of the New York Tribune that the great loss of life in the recent Northwest blizzard was due to something more than the cold and fatigue experienced by those exposed to its fury, and that in a blizzard a condition of the atmosphere prevails which affects the mental balance of anyone subjected to its influence. In confirmation of this theory the following extract is quoted from a paper by General Mercy in the February Harper's narrating his experience in 1852: "The wind blew a furious gale for thirty hours, accompanied by a dense, sharp, blinding snow, which fell to a depth of three feet, causing two of our herders to perish but a short distance from the camp, and another was found crawling on his hands and knees in a state of mental aberration after the storm ceased." There may be something in the Tribune correspondent's theory, but it is doubtful. Exposure to a raging whirlwind of blinding snow, coupled with intense cold, is of itself quite sufficient in many cases to cause confusion and fright as to upset the mental balance of even the strongest and bravest.

A Great Church.
 The Presbyterian Church in the United States will celebrate its centennial on the third Thursday of May next. It is one of the oldest Churches in the country, but its growth does not seem to have kept pace with that of the nation. This is the opinion of Prof. C. A. Briggs, the historian of American Presbyterianism, who, according to the New York Times, holds that the Church "has largely played into the hands of the Baptist and Methodist pioneers, because it has always adhered strongly to the necessity of an educated ministry and has held itself too strictly in theological controversy. It has been too much engaged in the battles of the gods, and has not sufficiently looked after the lost sheep of the house of Israel. It began in 1788 with 16 Presbyteries, 177 ministers, and 413 churches; it has to-day in its three branches 389 Presbyteries; 8,333 ministers, and 11,212 churches or parishes. These statistics show that the body has never been able to supply the Presbyterian

people a sufficient supply of educated ministers. To-day more than ever is the deficiency manifested. It is chronic. The proposal to raise a million dollars for ministerial relief at the approaching centennial is a step which may have much to do with increasing the ministry, but the more serious difficulty lies evidently in the high standard of education and ability which has been constantly insisted on in Presbyterian congregations." The Church's theological position, we are told, has also acted as a drawback. It may be, however, that the approaching celebration will mark a new departure, and that the Church's sphere of usefulness will be materially increased.—Mail.

NATIONAL PARK.

"The Army is Coming"—Raising Beautures—Buildings Commenced.—The National Park Meadows—Opening the C. P. R. Station.
 From our Correspondent.

Weather stormy today.
 Captain Young is coming to harvest souls here. The Park is the grandest place in the world for a Salvation Army barracks.

A by-law will be submitted to the people on the 15th March to raise \$4,000 by donations to build a school house.

Messrs. W. Johnston & Co. are building a beautiful front to their hotel. Mr. Johnston is a splendid cook.

The National Park hotel is getting nicely painted.

Buildings have commenced already. I see three new houses under way.

Mr. Nash, our land agent, will build a fine house.

The people of Anthracite are drawing hay from the National Park Meadows.

The C. P. R. intend to open the new station next week. SARATOGA.
 Feb. 23d, 1888.

The weather still continues very pleasant. Snow is disappearing fast, and need I say, Spring will be a welcome guest at any time.

Some of our C. P. R. boys will shortly leave for the East. Many of our leading firms will be sorry to see them go. "They are jolly good fellows."
 Feb. 20, 1888. SARATOGA.

"SARATOGA" GETS INQUISITIVE.
 What "Saratoga" would like to know: When the C. P. R. Hotel will be finished?

When the postmaster at Banff is going to live at the cave?

When is the C. P. R. going to move their shop to the National Park?

When is our leading merchant going to start the telephone again?

When is the C. P. R. going to build the new station?

When is the fish company going fishing again?

When is the superintendent going to fix the pier on the new bridge?

When is the next young man going to get married?

When are they going to get more married ladies in the Methodist church choir?

When is the new school house going to be built?

When are the Banff people going to move to the City of National Park?
 Feb. 22, 1888. SARATOGA.

AN ERRONEOUS COMMENT.

The "Lethbridge News" commenting on the action of the people of Calgary in petitioning the Ottawa Government for certain things has been led into a slight error in thinking that the citizens of this town expect all the inhabitants of the Territories, to join the Calgarians in pressing the Government for certain things which Calgary, as a town, claims she is entitled to. The object of the petitions, as explained by Councillor Orr, who originated the movement, was two fold; first, to petition the Ottawa Parliament for a responsible or provincial form of government for the Territories, and for the admission of mining tools (not made in Canada) free of duty. The removal of the C. P. R. monopoly by some fair deal with the railway company, having due regard to their vested rights and some other public matters. In the promotion of these schemes of general public benefit, all the inhabitants of the Territories are asked to join hands with Calgary and urge upon the Federal Government the granting of those measures of common weal. The objects of the other petitions were more local in character, such as building a court house and gaol and the erection at Calgary of the N.W.M.P. Riding and Training School, etc. In these latter the people of Calgary only expected from their neighbors a fair recognition of whatever her just claims might be. Probably the paper from which the News took its idea did not make a sufficiently clear distinction between the public and local matters petitioned for by the Town Council and Board of Trade of Calgary.

SADDLERY

HARDWARE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

A FULL LINE

JUST RECEIVED

Rock Bottom Prices

FOR CASH.

GEO. - MURDOCH.

PIONEER SADDLER

Atlantic ave. opposite C. P. R. Depot

JAS.

Bannerman,

.....WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN.....

Flour,
Feed,

Labrador Herrings

Dry Salt Codfish,

Pickled Salmon,

Finnan Haddie,

ALL KINDS OF VE-
GETABLES IN
SEASON.

Stephen - 128 th Ave.

Dominion Bakery!

V. R.

At the above Bakery will be found the best assortment of

CAKES, & C.

In Town. Come and See for Yourself.

We call it Dominion Bakery for this reason. Our Dominion is
Superiority of our Confections over Competitors.

Good Sweet Bread a Specialty, Cakes, Buns, &c., 15c. per Dozen.

THE "YOUNG" BAKERY,

Just West of Fire Hall.

F. 620-1m



TO REDUCE STOCK
PRICES
Must be Cut

WE HAVE DONE IT.

We will offer special inducements in our
tailoring department this month in order to
make a clean sweep before our Spring Goods
arrive.

Overcoats at Cost.
Rankin & Allan,

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

HULL, TROUNCE & COMPANY

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF,

MUTTON

PORK,

VEAL.



GAME

and

FISH

in

SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.

Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Close cuts on Car Lots



S. W. TROTT

has a full line of the celebrated B. Laurence
Spectacles ground scientifically from clear and
Pure Pebble or Optical Glass, especially man-
ufactured for the purpose. They are without ex-
ception best adapted to restore the ravages of
age and to retain perfect vision. They are espe-
cially recommended by the most eminent of the faculty. Every pair of Spectacles and Eyeglasses
is marked "B. L." Amongst the testimonials will be found the names of the President and
Vice-Presidents of the Medical Association of Canada, the President of the College of Physicians and
Surgeons, Surgeon-General Bergh, Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, and almost
every leading Physician in Eastern Canada. Call on the undersigned for book of testimonials.

S. W. Trott, Druggist, Calgary, Alb. to

STOCK TAKING

FOR

ONE MONTH.

Great Sacrifices

—In All Lines—

H. COLLINS.

F2 11.

W. T. RAMSAY

GENERAL AGENT

Notary Public, Issuer of Marriage Licen-
ses, Etc., Etc.

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES

C. P. Ry. Co. Townsite Trustees, The

Canada Life Assurance Co

North British Canadian Investment Co., (ld

Northwest Coal & Navigation Co. (ltd)

Any number of first-class building sites
close to the centre of business from \$50

upwards.

Terms—One third down and the balance in one and two years. For further particu-
lars apply to

W. T. RAMSAY - Townsite Trustees

J. - S. - DOUGLAS

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN AND CANADIAN FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES,

California and British Columbia Fruit received every day in season. Families re-
quiring large quantities for preserving will save money by buying from me.

FULL STOCK OF GENERAL

Groceries, Canned Goods, Fresh Butter and Eggs always on hand.

J. - S. - DOUGLAS

STEPHEN AVENUE WEST & CORNER ATLANTIC AVENUE
AND MONTAVISH STREET.

ROGERS

Wholesale and Retail

Hardware

CALGARY,

BANFF,

COLDEN, B. C

A. Ferland & Co

General Wholesale and Retail
Merchants

Special inducements to large buyers. Full lines of fresh
Groceries always on hand. A well assorted stock of
Clothing, Hats and caps, etc., Crockery and Glassware.

BOOTS AND SHOES

In Boots and Shoes we carry the largest stock and finest lines in
the Territories. Full lines of moccasins and overshoes.

A. FERLAND & CO'Y.

Calgary, Alberta.

The Calgary Herald.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Marsh & Geddes have been appointed agents for THE HERALD and authorized to make contracts for advertising and to collect all accounts due THE HERALD.

ALEX. LUCAS, Mgr.

Weather Report

Calgary, Feb. 29.
Maximum temperature..... zero
Minimum temperature..... 8 below

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

"Salvation" for Banff.

Capt. Young, of the Salvation Army is selecting a suitable site for a "barracks" at Banff.

Brick Work.

For a good brick front call on Fraser, the general mason. For veneered brick work call on Fraser. 114-11.

Dog Taxes.

Those having dog-taxes to pay had better put up before the 1st of March. Jack Ingram is putting on the war paint.

W. W. H. P.

We are much gratified to report that the Minstrel show was a financial success. The nett proceeds amounted to \$153.00.

Fish Creek Boys.

We notice our friend Mr. W. McLeod in town today. He is one of our best pioneers and is of course sanguine of the Fish Creek country.

Tailoring.

You ought to see Rankin & Allan's sample books of tweeds and pantings for spring and summer wear. The goods will be here soon. Call and make your selections while the lines are unbroken. 161f

Changing Hands.

One hundred and fifty dollars changed hands today in a rather surprising manner in one of our best hotels. Everybody knows "Nigger John" and when he tells a story it may be believed.

"Medicine Hat Times."

We have had a visit today from Mr. D. G. Holt, editor of the Medicine Hat Times. Mr. Holt is a good journalist and a genial acquaintance. He says things are going on first class at Medicine Hat.

Alaska.

It seems as if there is to be an Alaska fever in Calgary. We could contain ourselves if Mr. Patrick Doyle, of the Pullman, didn't come out square and say he would make a bonnie in the new mining region. Are you going to leave us Pat? You are a dandy.

Dentistry.

W. Wilson, Dentist. Modern Dentistry in all its branches. Satisfaction guaranteed and charges moderate. Office—McTavish St., nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Calgary. Telephone No. 37. F41f

The Trains.

The first Express train from the east since Tuesday night passed through here at 1:30 this afternoon. General Purchasing Agent Shaughnessy of Montreal, Superintendent Whyte and Division Supt. Niblock were on board.

Mr. Reed.

Mr. Hayter Reed has left for the Peace Hills Reserve to investigate a matter of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Reed's stay will be short. The Governor is away and Mr. McGirr, who has always been "the man in the gap" has his hands full at present.

Returned.

Wm T. Ramsay, Town Site Trustee Agent returned on Sunday morning from Hamilton where he had been spending a few weeks with his father. We are glad to see that Mr. Ramsay appears to have stood the rigors of eastern weather well. He looks as hearty as if he had left our Calgary climate.

Heading Northwards.

A few days ago it was reported at Medicine Hat that Constable Young, of the N. W. Mounted Police, while crossing the river to the barracks the previous night had fallen through one of the holes where ice had recently been cut and was drowned. The general opinion is that he is alive and hearty, and making for Uncle Sam's Domain.

Steamboat Machinery.

Three car-loads of steamboat machinery arrived from the East this morning. It is for a steamboat of 125 feet keel, which is being built by the Hudson Bay Co. at the Athabasca Landing, to ply on the lake and river of the same name. The Calgary Carriage Co. have undertaken to haul the machinery, which will make about 25 team loads, as far north as they can go with wagons, which will be 50 or 60 miles from where the stuff will be taken on sleighs to the landing.

Insured Emigration.

It is intimated that it is more than likely that in future expenditure for emigration the policy of assisting any class of immigration will be discontinued.

Look out, Indo!

The officials of the G. P. R. Company have received notification from the head offices of the Company in Montreal that in future any official of the company giving information about its workings or affairs will be dismissed.

A Sensible Man.

G. H. Schollas, of Matlock, England, is now interesting himself in immigration work, and is urging the Government to pass an act empowering the Minister of Agriculture to return to Europe all paupers sent out.

Methodist Church Choir.

We understand that at the services tomorrow morning the anthem, "The Lord is My Shepherd" (White) will be sung, and at the evening service, "O, Come, let us sing," (Lewis). Voluntary, "Rock of Ages," by Excell.

Presbyterian Church.

The board of management of the Presbyterian church in Canada for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has given notice that they will apply to Parliament or an amendment to their act of incorporation, enabling them to exercise their power throughout the whole synod territories.

Spring Fishing.

A number of our Isaac Walton's have been making hauls of speckled trout from the Bow River during the last few days. Just think of it, ye dwellers on the banks of streams in icy fetters bound in the frigid east! Joseph Bannerman in half an hour caught 10 trout weighing nine pounds; Mr. Newson, in the same time, caught 13, weighing eleven pounds.

Gene East.

One of our most successful ranchers, Mr. Nelson Beaulieu, has taken a well-deserved holiday after a 21 years' absence from his native heath in the vicinity of Montreal. Mr. Beaulieu, during his seven years here has done well in the Calgary District. He has raised excellent crops and made a success of the ranching industry. Men like Mr. Beaulieu are the ones we want.

Police Reform.

We earnestly call the attention of the Police Committee of our Town Council to our article in Saturday's issue on the subject. We may not have outlined the exact course to pursue, but hold that an important improvement can be instituted and that now is the time to do it before any appointment is made to fill the position which Chief Ingram has resigned.

Agricultural Society.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Agricultural Society, has received a letter from Governor Dewdney saying the Society's declaration praying for incorporation has been considered satisfactory and that the promoters are at liberty to proceed with the election of officers. A meeting will be held in the office of Fitzgerald & Elliott tomorrow (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock for the purpose of fixing a date for holding a general meeting.

Photographs.

ROSS, photographer, Stephen Avenue has a choice lot of fancy frames, mats, &c., balance of Xmas stock, which he will sell at bottom figures to clear them out. Frames from 50c. up. All kinds of photos made from carte de visite to life size, the best in the Northwest. Call and see the fine lot of photos, large and small, on exhibition. Show room opposite Rogers hardware store. j9t

The City Churches.

The attendance at all the four city churches and the Salvation Barracks was quite large yesterday. This is as it should be, but we are not sure of its being evidence of religious zeal on the part of all the church goers. He who would not go to church under such favorable circumstances, must indeed be careless of all things spiritual. A clear sky, not a gust of wind, the sidewalks as dry as in June and the mercury 50° above zero! No wonder Calgary goes ahead.

Dewdney Bridge.

Mr. L. P. W. DeBrisay, C. E., by request of Governor Dewdney, made an examination of the above bridge which spans the Bow river near the Mission, and has submitted his report to Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works. Mr. DeBrisay says the bridge is unsafe for heavy loads. We hope the Government will take steps to have the bridge repaired and in the meantime we caution travellers against crossing the bridge.

Thorough Bred Cattle.

We call special attention to the advertisement in today's HERALD by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hilthurst, county of Compton, P. Q., who is offering pure bred young Aberdeen, Hereford and Angus bulls for sale. To those engaged in stock raising it is not necessary to say a single word as to the great importance there is

in improving their breeds of cattle. It is investing one dollar for which you are sure to get four in return. Senator Cochrane is one of the first gentlemen in Canada to invest large sums of money on imported stock. We have seen his exhibits of pure bloods from time to time in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario for a quarter of a century at least, and know there is no breeder in Canada able to supply better pure bred stock than Senator Cochrane.

Electric Light.

Mr. Frank Hudson, of Middleton, Ohio, has arrived to take charge of our electric light institution. Mr. Hudson understands his business and will be found the right man in the right place.

Mr. Hayter Reed.

Mr. Hayter Reed, Assistant Indian Commissioner, is on his ordinary tour of inspection of the Calgary Reserves. He says Indian affairs within the Territories are most gratifying, and that his department is as usual unceasing in its efforts for the civilization and advancement of the red man. Mr. Hayter Reed is a first-class Indian official, genial, hardworking and popular, and we are sure the government will give him the Indian Commissioner ship when a vacancy occurs in that office.

Experimental Farm.

Messrs. Angus McKay, superintendent of the Northwest experimental farm, and Spencer Bedford, who will be superintendent of the one in Manitoba, arrived in Winnipeg on Monday from Indian Head, and left Tuesday evening for Ottawa. The Northwest farm has been located on sec. 19, to 13, r. 12, w. of 2nd p. m., half a mile west of Indian Head Station. Mr. McKay states that if prices are satisfactory the horses, implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., will be purchased in the Northwest. Work on the farm will be started with the opening of spring.

Governor Dewdney.

Governor Dewdney, since his arrival at Ottawa, has been in daily conference with the Government, which recognizes the desirability of obtaining his views on various matters. Mr. Dewdney, interviewed by the Call correspondent, says the Northwest is the grandest country on the face of the Globe. He looks for a large immigration the coming spring. The Northwest has been exceptionally fortunate in securing a desirable class of settlers, the majority of whom, as a result of last year's crop, nearly completed their payments for implements.

Immigration Prospects.

Walking up street we met our smiling friend Monsieur Cyr Mequelin, Dominion Immigration Agent, going to the post office. We noticed a very large number of letters under his arm. Just like any news hunter we ventured to ask what it all meant. Not like the flirt mailing letters to half a dozen beaux by the same post, his answer was prompt, courteous and business-like—Monsieur, these are answers to the many letters of inquiry I am receiving from parties coming west, about the soil, climate, etc., etc., of Alberta.

A DIVINE TO MOTHERS.—Are you kept awake night or broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of "Cutting Teeth"? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." For Children Teething the value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, soothes the Gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Whereas, it is deemed expedient by the Trustees of the National Park School District, No. 10, that the sum of

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS

shall be borrowed on the security of the said School District by the issue of debentures repayable to the bearer in ten equal consecutive annual instalments from the issue thereof, with interest at the rate of per centum per annum for the following purpose, viz—

ERECTING A SCHOOL HOUSE.

Therefore, notice is hereby given by the Trustee of said District that a poll will be opened by the undersigned chairman of the said Trustees, at the Town Hall on

THURSDAY, the 15th day of MARCH, 1888,

at the hour of ten o'clock, a. m., and will continue open until four o'clock, p. m., of the said day when the votes of those duly qualified to vote thereon will be taken for or against raising the said sum of Four Thousand Dollars by way of a loan on the security of the said School District as hereinafore set forth.

The qualification of voters is expressed in the following oath which persons desiring to vote must take and be required—

I, A. B. do solemnly swear that I am a bona fide resident rate payer of the National Park School District, that I am of the full age of twenty-one years, that I am not an unfranchised Indian, that I have not voted before at this election, and I have not received any reward either directly or indirectly, nor have I any hope of receiving any reward at this time and place, to help me God.

Of which all persons interested are hereby notified and are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Dated at National Park, this 22nd day of February, 1888.

MR. G. CLARK, Chairman.

ROBERT WYNN, RICHARD FRANK, Trustees

Feb. 28/88



NOTICE.

To Millers and others in the Northwest Territories and throughout Manitoba.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by One Hundred Pounds Samples, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undersigned Indian Agencies, in the Northwest Territories, up to noon of Monday, the sixteenth of April, 1888.

AGENT. AGENCY.

H. McInnes, The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
J. A. Marks, Birtle.
J. J. Campbell, Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald, Crooked Lake.
S. S. Grant, Assiniboine Reserve.
H. L. Reynolds, Pike Hills.
J. E. Lamb, Muscowpetung's Reserve.
J. Kellie, Touchwood Hills.
J. Finlayson, Mistowasis Reserve.
R. C. McKenzie, Duck Lake.
J. B. Williams, Beldford.
G. G. Mann, Union Lake.
J. A. McNeill, Saddle Lake.
W. C. de Lallinard, Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas, Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington, Blood Reserve.
M. Beattie, Blackfoot Crossing.
F. C. Cornish, Sarcee Reserve.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of the flour required, may be had on application to the Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa; to the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories at Regina; to E. McNeill, Winnipeg; or to any of the above-named Indian Agents; no tender will be entertained unless it is made on one of these forms. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the District, for at least five percent of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract based on this tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to fulfil his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tender prefers to do so, he may deposit with the agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any Chartered Bank in Canada to an equal amount. Tenders will be entertained for a portion or for the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 10th February, 1888. f28-5w.



IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

THE MASTER } Friday the Tenth day of

in Chambers } February, 1888.

BETWEEN

JAMES W. DENNISTOUN,

Plaintiff,

and

JOHN V. MCCARROLL,

Defendant.

Upon the application of the Plaintiff, upon hearing the Solicitor for the Applicant and upon reading the affidavit of Louis Martin Hayter.

It is ordered that service upon the Defendant of his writ of Summons and Statement of Claim in this action by publishing the same together with the notice herein contained once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CALGARY HERALD" newspaper published at Calgary District of Alberta, N. W. T., be deemed good and sufficient service of said writ and statement of Claim.

It is further ordered that the said Defendant do enter an appearance and file his statement of Defence to the said writ of Summons with the Local Registrar of this Court at Peterborough within two weeks of the last publication of this order and send notice as aforesaid.

Signed ROBERT G. DALTON, M. C.

Take notice that this action is brought in respect of a mortgage made by the Defendant to the Plaintiff dated the 21st day of February 1880 for the sum of \$500 on the North East quarter of Lot number Seventeen in the Second Concession of the Township of Emily in the County of Victoria on which mortgage there is due for principal and interest \$602.37 and interest at Seven per cent from the 29th day of September 1887.

And take notice that unless the Plaintiff's Claim as above is paid the Plaintiff claims to have the said Mortgage enforced by sale of the above lands and also claims to be entitled forth with to execution against the goods and lands of the said Defendant to recover payment of said amount and the Plaintiff further claims to be entitled to the immediate rescission of the said mortgaged premises.

BAKER & W. J. Halliday,

Successor to Fletcher & McIntyre has just opened up business.

BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, &c.,

Of Superior Quality Made.

WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

FREE DELIVERY OVER TOWN.

STOCK SADDLES

To parties intending purchasing Saddles, come to

DUNCAN'S

His Saddles

RANK THE HIGHEST

In the Dominion, and Corresponding Prices Lower. We Manufacture our own Trees, consequently can sell lower than any manufacturer in the Dominion and Guarantee Satisfaction or no pay.

GEO. T. DUNCAN.

Feb. 16/88

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.

MR. J. HARPER'S NEW STAND.

Will be found at the Mission Bridge.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION.

MEALS, REFRESHMENTS, ETC.

BOATS

Will be on hand to suit

PLEASURE,

Excursion and

Picnic Parties.

Feb. 29/88

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—(Male or Female) for the Glenora School. Duties to commence on or about 1st of May. Apply stating qualifications, experience, and salary expected, to

HUGH MUNRO,

Box 10, Calgary. f29-5w Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the exclusive right to ferry over the Red Deer River at the crossing of the Calgary and Edmonton Trail and over the Bow River at Wm. Anderson's crossing, will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at Calgary, on Thursday the 22nd day of March, 1888 at 3 o'clock p. m.

The time, limits, rates and terms of the License and security required are as follows:

1. TIME—Two years from the first day of January, 1888.

2. LIMITS—Three miles up and three miles down the stream from the point of crossing.

3. RATES—For every double vehicle, loaded or unladen, including two horses or other draught animals and driver..... 50c.

For every vehicle, loaded or unloaded, drawn by a single horse or other animal, with driver..... 25c.

For every horse or other animal with rider 50c.

For every horse, mule, ox or cow, without vehicle or rider..... 50c.

For every passenger other than the driver of any single or double vehicle or the rider of any animal..... 5c.

For every animal more than two attached to any vehicle..... 10c.

For every pig, sheep, goat, calf or dog..... 5c.

For all articles or goods sent in a vehicle, over 100 pounds, per 100 pounds..... 10c.

For every foot passenger..... 10c.

But double these rates may be exacted in every case in which the ferry is used after nine o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning.

4. TERMS—Subject to the conditions and penalties of the Ordinance respecting Ferries the License shall, on or before the day of 1888, provide at the crossing place a cable or swing ferry; the scow or vessel being not less than thirty feet in length by two feet in breadth, of sufficient strength to carry safely over the said rivers in ordinary weather at least one double wagon, loaded to the extent of three thousand pounds, with two horses or other draught animals attached, and fitted in every other respect to the satisfaction of such person as may be appointed to inspect the same.

5. SECURITY—Two approved sureties in the penal sum of five hundred dollars each.

THOMAS S. DURNES,

Auctioneer

j18-5w

1880 - 1888

SEEDS Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue for Spring trade is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers of last year without solicitation.

MARKET GARDENERS will send it to their advantage to sow our Seeds.

INO A. BRUCE & CO

Hamilton, Ont.

FOR 1888